

# Sidelights and Sketches of Life in the Cities of Europe

## Two Famous Mogul Jewels Will Be Returned to India

Gems, Made for Emperor in 1650, Were Stolen When Delhi Was Sacked in 1739; Shared Adventures of Koh-i-noor Diamond

LONDON, July 15. — The Koh-i-noor diamond, one of the most famous jewels in the world, which has shared adventures with the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond. The jewels are to be restored to one of the great Indian museums, and Delhi has been suggested as their eventual resting place.

The jewels were made for the Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan about 1650. After the sack of Delhi in 1739 these and other treasures were carried off by the ruler of Persia and Afghanistan, Nadir Shah; the fugitive Shah Jahan restored them to Ranjit Singh at Lahore in 1813; in 1849 they were bought by the Governor General of that time, Lord Dalhousie, eventually passing to his daughter, and after her death to the Victoria and Albert Museum, in London.

Each jewel is carved from a single stone. One is an emerald bow ring, intended to protect the left thumb when a strained bow string is released, and the other is an emerald toilet cup mounted in gold jeweled with rubies, the foot being chased and partly overlaid with translucent gold enamel.

One Dead, 4 Wounded, 19 Held, Result of Killing of a Goose

PERUGIA, June 24.—The accidental killing of a goose here has resulted in the death of one man, the wounding of four and the arresting of nineteen others.

A military motor containing several Fascisti ran over a goose. The car was stopped immediately and on the appearance of the owner money was offered him as compensation for the loss of the goose.

This he indignantly refused and became so angry that he stabbed the driver. More Fascisti appeared on the scene and in the subsequent quarrel the goose owner was shot. Then the police arrived and arrested nineteen of the Fascisti. They are now being held pending the result of investigation, but it is believed that they will be released, as they acted "in self-defense."

Man Stops Breathing, But Heart Beats on for Eight Hours

LONDON, June 24.—Much interest has been aroused in medical circles here by the extraordinary case of a man whose heart continued to beat for nearly eight hours after breathing had ceased. The question arises, When did death occur?

The man in question, a dustman, apparently had been in good health until Whitson, when he became drowsy and often would have fallen asleep but for a severe pain in his head. Last week he was admitted to hospital, suffering from drowsiness, stiffness of the neck muscles and headache, but there were no other prominent symptoms.

It was decided to test the spinal fluid, and accordingly at 11:20 o'clock in the morning the man's heart was sounded and tested, after which chloroform and ether were administered. The operation took only half a minute, but on being turned over on his back again he ceased to breathe, although the heart was beating well.

Artificial respiration was tried, and at 5:30 o'clock a tracing of the beats was taken. At 7:30 the heart ceased to beat.

At the post-mortem examination it was found that death was caused by a tumor on the right side of the brain, and that this would have nothing to do with respiration ceasing while the heart remained beating.

Parliament Considers Bill to Suspend Boy Scouts Order

LONDON, June 24.—A bill has just been presented in the House of Lords designed to suspend the Boy Scouts movement. The measure provides that: "No unauthorized person shall use the name of Boy Scout or any similar title calculated to imply membership; "Wear any uniform adopted for the time being by the association as a uniform for Boy Scouts; "Wear or use any badge or distinctive mark in such a manner as to imply membership."

It is proposed that a fine not to exceed forty shillings shall be the penalty for each offense, though it shall not apply to plays, circus or cinema performances, "provided the uniform or badge is not used in such a manner as to bring it into contempt."

Palazzo Venezia of Rome Is Made National Museum

MILAN, July 10.—The ancient Palazzo Venezia, built by Pope Paul II in the center of Rome and which in 1560 received it as a present from the Austrian Emperor, has now been converted by the Italian government into a national museum. The palace is so called because it formerly belonged to the Venetian Republic, which in 1560 received it as a present from Pope Paul IV. The interior has been converted to its former grandeur and the museum now occupies the former apartments of Pope Paul and Cardinal Cybo and the three great central halls called respectively Sala Regia, Consistorio and Mappamondo. Paul's apartment has now received some fifteenth century Renaissance furniture and has been decorated with porcelains, bronzes and pictures dating from the medieval period up to the sixteenth century. Many art treasures now exhibited in this famous building were already the property of the Italian government, but several private collectors have sent valuable presents. So far only seven rooms have been opened for public inspection, but when all the rooms are ready this museum will undoubtedly represent a novel attraction for lovers of ancient art.

Duke of the Abruzzi Organizes Company to Develop Somaliland

MILAN, July 10.—The Duke of the Abruzzi, the King's nephew, who has thoroughly inspected Somaliland, has formed in Rome a limited company called Società Agricola Italo Somala, with twenty-four million lire capital, whose scope is the agricultural development of this colony. Somaliland appears to be the most promising of the Italian colonies owing to the abundance of irrigation the waters of the rivers Uebi Seebeli and Djeba admit. Preparatory work is going to be effected in the middle Seebeli region, located on the left side of the Uebi Seebeli River. Ten thousand hectares of ground are going to be converted into pastures for cattle and a further 5,000 hectares devoted to the growing of cotton, agave, sugar cane, doura, kapok and tobacco. The district population numbers about 4,000 people and arrangements have been effected with local chiefs with a view to obtaining their hearty cooperation on a reasonable profit-sharing basis. For irrigation purposes a canal is going to be built which will admit twelve cubic meters of water per second, which means that about 27,000 gallons can be distributed every second. The duke has returned to Somaliland with technical advisers, and a great quantity of agricultural machinery and implements has been shipped to Lobbia.

Smoke Screen Reappears Over London; Coal Burning Resumed

LONDON, July 12.—Smokeless, sootless and robbed of the weird atmospheric effects upon which many of its landmarks depend for their charm for three months, London has begun to regain its traditional aspect with the resumption of coal burning in many of the factories. The Pittsburgh-like tone is rapidly being restored; buildings which had begun to look white and colorful are once more being coated with soot, while the medley of smokestacks, steeples and gables, hard and distinct without their proper haze, are sinking back into the blurred outlines in which Whistler saw them.

The city had been exposed—a very un-Venetian Venice under cloudless skies and bright sunlight—since the first days of the coal strike. The older inhabitants gave sighs of relief when they saw the familiar indistinctness settle over the landscape. A gentleman in Kensington Gardens said yesterday, pointing to a confused pile of masonry situated near the Serpentine: "That building has been perfectly hidden all summer. The architect who designed it did not take the miners' strike into account." There is no longer ground for the complaint of strollers in Hyde Park that they had been sunburned under their stroll.

The Value of Beards Goes Up in London

LONDON, July 15.—Beards and "going up."

"Chester," the chef whose portrait, by Sir William Orpen, adorns the walls of the Royal Academy, has declared that he would not part with his beard for £1,000 (more than \$4,000 at the present rate of exchange), and Willie Clarkson, wigmaker, says that in his opinion his beard is even more valuable.

"I would not sell my beard," says Mr. Clarkson, "for £2,000. I admit that the chef's beard is a very fine one, but mine is more notorious. My beard is known in all the capitals of Europe. People of the highest distinction have complimented me upon my beard, ladies especially. It is parted in the middle and brushed back on either side, a fashion which I took from Capoue, formerly a Covent Garden tenor, and it is one of my most prized possessions."

And then there is the beard Arthur Bouchier once grew in order to appear more realistic for the part of Henry VIII. Mr. Bouchier, who is now playing in "The Safety Match," does not think a beard is especially valuable, but that it may be very useful.

"It was my first attempt at anything so desperate," he relates, "so I took three weeks' holiday and at dead of night hid me down to Cornwall, where in solitude and secret I cultivated a forced growth."

To the actor's surprise the beard did not require much forcing, but the color was not just right. On his return to town he visited a hairdresser and had the beard treated. Then he went to stay with some friends in Northumberland before taking up his part.

"I went into the sea for a bath. To my intense horror I found . . . that the beard had turned green. . . . It must have been the action of the sea water on the chemicals."

"In consternation I rushed up to London by the next train, feeling and acting like a man who had committed a great crime. Happily, the alteration in color was effected rapidly by the hairdresser, to a gray-boarded king did not take part in the piece."

## Raymond Poincare Dips Into the Future

Former President of France, in Dramatic Satire, Sees Cabinet Quibbling Over War Reparation in 1935

By Wilbur Forrest

PARIS, July 15. — SENATOR RAYMOND POINCARÉ, former President of France, and regarded in political circles as having the best chances for France's next Premiership, does not think much of the virility of the League of Nations, or at least its provisions to make Germany pay and be good. So far as Germany is concerned, Poincaré might be called the leader of the "treat 'em rough" school in French politics, which opposes the policy of Premier Briand. Briand's policy is one of Franco-German rapprochement so long as the German government continues to appear sincere in its desires to carry out the promises of the Versailles Treaty. Poincaré has been one of France's champion "chafers" at the delays and concessions granted the former enemy.



Raymond Poincaré

Shakespeare may have been accused of satire down through the centuries, but no Frenchman has ever before had the occasion to think of Raymond Poincaré as a satirist. Poincaré is not only a statesman but a writer. Since the League of Nations came into being he has devoted most of his ability to deep study of the pact which Georges Clemenceau thought would provide the machinery for forcing Germany to pay. France her dues and become a model vanquished nation for all time to come. Poincaré has lampooned the League's ability to do this many times in serious vein, but most recently—driven to it, say his friends—he admits the authorship of a satirical piece portraying the French Cabinet in session in 1935 still discussing the ways and means of making Germany pay, and as much muddled as ever.

Poincaré, Like Shakespeare, Will Be Dead But Quoted

Poincaré visualizes the League still struggling on fifteen years hence, but with considerable competition. The competition is the "International Universal Association," a peace society which the United States has finally joined. He pictures himself as dead as Shakespeare's, his memory and wisdom still live strong enough to have a place in the futuristic Cabinet discussion at the Quai d'Orsay in January, 1935. The dialogue follows:

Paul Boncour, Premier without portfolio (Boncour is at present a United Socialist Deputy)—My dear colleagues, it is not the time for speeches. The Cabinet has met to examine a serious situation. In a few days—on January 20—it will be fifteen years since the Treaty of Versailles came into force. We must make some important decisions.

A. Maginot, Minister of War (Maginot is at present Minister of Pensions in the Briand Cabinet)—Decisions which are of such great importance because the treaty led us into a blind alley.

M. André Tardieu, Minister for the Devastated Regions (Tardieu was the co-framer with Clemenceau of the Versailles Treaty)—I beg your pardon; it is fifteen years since we pulled the treaty to pieces instead of carrying it out.

Boncour—Let us have no recriminations. We must look facts in the face. First of all, there is the Sarre problem. The League of Nations is organizing it, but is it the original league, of which the United States is not a member, or the International Universal Association, which America finally joined? (Boncour asks the Minister of Justice to decide on this fine point of law.)

M. Forquet, Minister of Justice (Forquet is a well known Chamber of Deputies orator and expert on reparations questions)—It is not my business to answer such an embarrassing question. It has more to do with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Colrat, Minister of Foreign Affairs (Colrat is at present Assistant Secretary of the Interior in the Briand Cabinet)—In my opinion the original League is the suitable one, but I am sorry for it. It is not easy to hold a plebiscite as provided for in the treaty. The voting should take place by commune or by district, but nobody has any idea of what is meant by district. The inhabitants have three solutions to choose from, to continue the present régime, to unite with France or return to Germany. But the treaty says nothing of nationality, and if the Sarre unite with France nobody knows whether they become French or remain Sarrois.

Boncour—We will consider that subject later. Unfortunately, it is inexhaustible. There are other more urgent questions. Mr. Minister of War, what was the exact position of Germany's disarmament on January 1?

M. Maginot—I am the last person to tell you that. Why did not people in 1919 listen to those who considered treaty guarantees on the subject of disarmament insufficient? The years have weakened them. Germany has been granted delay after delay, and in Upper Silesia England has refused to understand that, in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants, the mineral and industrial regions should have been left to Poland. You know what happened. Thirteen years ago Germany announced one day that she had carried out all the military and naval and aerial clauses: Demolition of fortresses on the left bank, delivery or destruction of heavy guns, campaign guns, machine guns, battleships, submarines, airplanes, tanks and reduction of the army to the figure fixed by the old agreements of Spa, London and Paris. We were, therefore, forced to

dissolve the inter-Allied commissions in accordance with Article 203 of the treaty. Germany has been left to herself under the vague control of the League of Nations, to whom Article 203 gave the theoretical right to make investigations when necessary. But the forces which were left to Germany enabled her to frame and arm a new army by degrees. The brigade staff authorized by the treaty rapidly became army staffs, the Great Staff itself was secretly reconstructed. What had already happened after Jena took place again. At that time General Stein had the right to keep only 40,000 men under arms; he, however, succeeded in instructing and raising an army of 300,000, which took part in the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. We have seen the beginning of the same tragedy. Moreover, all the factories in High Silesia which were apportioned to Germany were transformed into manufacturing plants of war material, and the inter-Allied commissions had scarcely left when numbers of different parts of armaments came out of the workshops, which had been secretly under military rule. The League of Nations, having no organ of control, remained powerless. M. Léon Bourgeois, in a report to the Senate fifteen years ago, had denounced this peril and asked for some means of permanent surveillance. We are still waiting for it, and in my position as Minister of War I am unable to obtain any official information on the subject."

M. de Moro-Giafferri (lawyer Deputy), Minister of Marine—I can say the same with regard to my department. I

know, as every one knows, that Germany has constructed a large number of submarines; but I have no detailed information about it.

M. Léon Daudet (author, editor of Action Française, opponent of Briand), Minister of State—You have at least information services. What do they say?

Messrs. Maginot and Moro-Giafferri—Not much. They are very disorganized since the war.

M. Jouhaux (now secretary of the General Confederation of Labor), Home Secretary—Mine gives me the impression that Germany has certainly made arrangements for reconstructing an army and navy. Germany's government are absolutely incorrigible. They have been deceiving me for fourteen years. At that time the late Poincaré warned us against concessions when I reproached him for recommending a policy of violence and not being conciliatory toward M. Wirth. He did not trust German sincerity and I did. M. Wirth personally was, I think, an honest man. But, as a whole, the Germans have not changed. We must insist on their disarmament, which it may. What is the English Cabinet going to do?

M. Colrat—They are beginning to open their eyes.

M. Paul Boncour—And the reparations, Mr. Minister of Finance, in what position are they?

M. de Lesteyre (Deputy, special authority on finance), Minister of Finance—Don't speak of them! M. Tardieu can tell you that in the provinces of the north and east the end of the restoration

## Senator Pictures Weakling League Unable to Make Germans Pay Until U. S. Saves Day by Firm Stand

tion work is not even in sight, and the Minister of Reconstruction seems pledged to eternal office. As for the German obligations, I never see a chance of being able to negotiate them. You will remember that twelve years ago the Germans suspended payment of the fixed annuities, and, besides that, they have almost always evaded the taxes on exportation. The Reparations Commission wanted to protest and make use of its powers. But, under the influence of certain of our allies, the Supreme Council found it more convenient to act with moderation and grant fresh delays. The Reparations Commission, which in reality ceased to exist in 1920, considered that this time the cup was full. It resigned and has never been reconstituted, and for several years the Supreme Council has settled everything.

M. Bokanowski (Moderate Radical, Deputy, specialist on Eastern affairs), Minister of Commerce and Industry—And she is more prosperous than ever. She has the largest coal reservoir in the world. All her industries are flourishing. She has colonized Russia, giving a small part of it to England. The Soviets, who have become frightfully reactionary, are firmly allied with German militarism, and they have delivered up to the heirs of Stinnes all the riches hidden in their enormous country.

M. Paul Boncour—Let us put an end to this and act. In the terms of Article 429 of the treaty, we are obliged, if Germany fulfills her obligations, to evacuate the bridgehead at Cologne in 1925 and also the territories in the north, in a line following the course of the Ruhr, the Julich-Rheinbach Railway, the road from Freinbach to Sinzig, reaching the Rhine where the Ahr joins it. After that we evacuate in 1930 the bridgehead at Coblenz and the territories to the north of a line running from the intersection of the Belgian, German and Dutch frontiers, passing about four kilometers to the south of Aix-la-Chapelle and arriving at the ridge of Forst-Cemund and then at Bararach. Germany having made a good bargain of her obligations, the same Article 429 would have authorized us to continue occupying those two zones. This was the French and Belgian contention, but it did not succeed. The British insisted on its modification. Almost everywhere abroad we were accused of imperialism.

M. Jouhaux—Always the same can't you see? Poor France, she is perpetual the only nation who is not imperialist.

M. Paul Boncour—Briefly, we gave in and now we occupy only the bridgehead at Mayence and at Kehl. Now, however, in a few days the fifteen years' delay mentioned in the treaty will have expired. Can we abandon the last remnants of the occupied territory until Germany has disarmed and paid her debt?

All the Ministers—It is impossible!

M. Paul Boncour—We must then consider. Articles 428 and 429 of the treaty were accepted by France on the strength of the common assistance which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George promised.

M. Forquet—In law we could uphold the fact that our consent was obtained by fraud.

M. Tardieu—Certainly.

M. Joseph Barthelmy (friend of Poincaré, Deputy), Minister of Public Works—In law? But, as a matter of the most exact legality, nothing could be clearer. You can take the word of a professor of the faculty for it.

M. Paul Boncour—In any case, if we were to evacuate it would be forever and we should lose our only hostage which is already so much reduced. It is true that Article 430 would allow us to reoccupy the whole or a part of the territories if Germany refused to observe her obligations. But, on the one hand, according to the text, it would be necessary that she should "refuse," and she never refuses; she contents herself with a policy of inertia. On the other hand, Article 430 requires, before reoccupation, an official statement of the refusal by the reparations commission, and this commission no longer exists. Therefore, in order to remain within the limits of the treaty, as well as to save France from a catastrophe, it is indispensable that we should prolong the occupation. The gravity of the situation has induced us to form a ministry of the sacred union. We must be prepared to meet the danger. Mr. Minister of Foreign Affairs, have you informed the English Cabinet that under the present circumstances it is impossible for us to evacuate Mayence and Kehl?

M. Colrat—Certainly, I have informed England and the United States, and I am expecting their replies this morning.

A messenger enters and hands an envelope to M. Colrat, who opens it. The minister reads the two telegrams it contains in silence and proceeds: "Here are the answers just arrived. England declares she no longer has any objection to France and Belgium continuing their occupation and that as to herself she will be guided by what the United States decides to do. The White House, for its part, in agreement with the Senate, has informed our Ambassador at Washington that in consequence of the systematic ill-will of Germany the American army would receive the order to not only keep the bridgehead at Mayence with us but also to reoccupy Cologne and Coblenz until the Reichswehr is dissolved, the new German war material surrendered and the debt paid in full."

M. Jouhaux—Right triumphs always by being in the right.

All—Long live the United States.

## Stinnes Forms Austrian Trust As Allies Consider Debt Delay

German Industrial King Buys Great Iron and Steel Interests and Awaits Lifting of War Burden by Ambassadors

PARIS, July 15. — WHILE the Inter-Allied Council of Ambassadors here has been negotiating the consent of England, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia to postpone war claims against Austria for twenty years, apparently little attention has been paid to the activities of a certain gentleman in Germany who, according to industrial opinion here, has been watching Austria with one eye and the Council with the other.

The German gentleman is Hugo Stinnes, the industrial "Rockefeller" of Germany, whose clever financial pre-voyance has made his name something to talk and think about in every conversation that has had to do with Germany, industrially or otherwise, for some time.

The financial needs of Austria and the necessity for the Allies to lend a hand to their former enemy have, it is believed, been the signal for Hugo Stinnes to devote much of his pre-voynance lately to other parts of central Europe than Germany. With the financial aid which will come to Austria as the result of Allied "charity" will also arrive the Austrian national industrial and economic stability which the Borelle magnate would want as a guarantee for tremendous investments which he is now pouring into the former domain of Emperor Charles.

Stinnes has owned large coal and iron mines in Hungary for some time. Some weeks ago he bought control of the Alpine-Montana Company, one of the largest mineral and iron exploitation industries of the Danube basin. This industry was reported laboring under extreme difficulties on account of an insufficient supply of coke, which commodity is controlled largely in central Europe by the Stinnes industrial group recently reorganized with a capital of almost 8,000,000,000 marks.

Stinnes Plans Iron and Steel Trust in Central Europe

Now come the latest Stinnes negotiations in Austria, revolving around the Wittkowitz Mining and Iron Works Company, the sole remaining serious competition in the metallurgical trade in the former empire. It is Stinnes' plan, it is believed, to link this company with the Alpine-Montana holdings and thus create a veritable iron and steel trust in central Europe. Meetings between the German magnate and Baron von Rothschild, of Frankfurt, the largest stockholder of the Wittkowitz industry, have taken place recently at Karlsbad. These meetings also have been attended by Baron Guttmann, the Vienna industrialist.

The French and German press have devoted considerable attention to the Karlsbad negotiations, because if the Stinnes group is successful in gaining control of the Wittkowitz properties it is automatically in control of the other companies within the recent consortium, including the great Tscheng works and the Metallurgical Society of Prague and its holdings.

Back of the Allied policy of succoring Austria through the Council of Ambassadors in Paris has been, among other things, an effort to prevent, if possible, the figurative swallowing of now impoverished Austria by its stronger neighbor, Germany. In many respects Hugo Stinnes, who seems to be attempting to swallow Austria, at least along metallurgical lines, is Germany. He is the richest and most powerful single individual in Germany. To recount his holdings in detail would require exhaustive pages of figures involving incomprehensible sums, which translated into either marks or dollars would confuse ninety-nine out of a hundred readers of the average newspaper.

In brief, Stinnes owns or controls virtually all river navigation in Germany, which is mainly that of the Rhine, and the constant coming and going of countless steamers and barges. He owns or controls nearly all of the iron, steel and coal production of the rich Rhine provinces. He owns heavy interests in ocean steamship lines. He owns great paper mills and 110 German newspapers, including the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which since the days of Bismarck has been the official organ of the German government. He has recently acquired numerous papers in Austria along with his iron and steel purchases in that country.

Stinnes Has Power With Both Rich and Poor Classes

Stinnes is listened to in Germany with attention everywhere, not only in the government but by bourgeoisie and proletariat alike. Where Prussian kings possessed regiments he possesses great industries and opinion-moulding publicity organs. He buys waterfalls in Finland, factories in Brazil, forests in Eastern Prussia, properties in Styria, has enormous interests in Sweden and Italy, and has even made bold attempts since the war to "buy into" industrial properties in France and England. He is reported to have gained concessions from the Soviets for vast stretches of timberland in Siberia.

When Germany held Belgium Stinnes was a warm advocate of the German annexation of Belgium. The reason was doubtless his assurance from the imperial government of the right to buy virtually all the Belgian mines and iron and steel works in the event of German victory. From the beginning of the German invasion Stinnes interests controlled these Belgian industries and worked them constantly, to the mutual advantage of Hugo Stinnes and the Kaiser's armies. But Germany did not win the war, and neither Stinnes nor Germany was able to swallow Belgium. However, the Stinnes pre-voynance was there, as it is at work to-day in Austria and elsewhere.

A French writer who had the opportunity recently to study the German magnate describes him briefly thus: "A first sight of this man, who appears to be about fifty years old, produces no distinct impression. His dress is very ordinary. His face seems emaciated and comes to a point with a short black beard which might be called a Van Dyke."

"Stinnes," the writer says, "is everywhere. He is sometimes seen in the Adlon Hotel, in Berlin, where a suite of rooms is constantly reserved for him. He is frequently at Hamburg, Mülheim and elsewhere, leading a sort of wandering life, during which he spends the night time mostly on the railroads traveling and accompanied by overworked secretaries. He refuses all interviews, but provides a 'press secretary,' who handles all publicity that connects with his name."

## Amir of Katsima, Nigeria, Sees London With a Pair of Wives

LONDON, July 15. — THE Amir of Katsima (Nigeria), accompanied by two of the four wives permitted him by the Koran, his fifteen-year-old son, and a body of Nigerian veterans to guard his harem, paid a state visit to London this week. On his way around the world to Mecca the monarch decided to stop in the British capital to offer his respects to the King and spend a busy week in sight-seeing.

England, accustomed as she is to visits by foreign royalty, has left nothing undone to keep the Amir amused. He called at the Mansion House to see the Lord Mayor and sat, stately and dignified, in the Lord Mayor's chair. He went to see the zoo, the mint, the Bank of England and the Bank of West Africa. He expressed delight at the sight of the lions in captivity at the zoo, adding solemnly: "Our forefathers were meat for his forefathers."

The Amir's wives were permitted to accompany him to "Chu Chin Chow," where, hooded and veiled, they occupied a box in full view of the audience. They spent the rest of the week in the harem at the Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, where women visitors were received. Both princesses said that they admired Western women's clothes and hats, but were perfectly content with their turbans.

The decision to take the wives to the theater was a complete reversal of precedent on the Amir's part. On the second day of his sojourn he exclaimed suddenly to G. W. Webster, a senior resident of Nigeria, who is a member of the Mecca-bound party: "Why should I not let the women see the laws of your country?" Closed taxicabs were ordered to a private entrance of the hotel and the two women were whisked downtown in time for the first act.

## The Amir of Katsima



THE Amir is seated in the chair of the Lord Mayor of London. His brother stands at his left. The young Nigerian is his son.

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